

VAWA				
Title I	Enhancing Legal Tools to Combat Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 101		Adds to the purpose of STOP grants the development and implementation of laws, policies, etc. to confiscate and store dangerous weapons by law enforcement when a protective or restraining order has been issued or upon conviction of a misdemeanor for stalking.		1) This highlights a gray area - a protective or restraining order is not a finding of guilt. 2) There are no due process protections under ex parte restraining orders. 3) Some misdemeanor stalking offenses do not include any personal contact whatsoever.
		Provides that dangerous weapons will be returned “when appropriate.”		There is no guidance on what “when appropriate” means. This essentially allows law enforcement to confiscate weapons indefinitely.
		Requires that a state applying for a STOP grant include in their implementation plan the demographic characteristics of the populations to be served -- broadened to include “sexual orientation” and “gender identity.”		

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			In order for a grantee to be eligible, the gov't must certify that its laws and policies include a detailed protocol to discourage the use of bench warrants, material witness warrants, perjury charges, or other means of compelling victim-witness testimony in investigations, prosecutions, or trials regarding domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking of the victim.	1) This raises concern because it infringes on prosecutorial discretion. 2) However, punishing victims for not coming forward isn't the answer.
Sec. 103	Allows for legal assistance of dependents when necessary for the safety of a victim.			
Sec. 104		Makes grants available to develop and implement an alternative justice response program (restitution, community service, etc.)		1) This could require the victim and her abuser to be in the same room. 2) Limited research available on effectiveness of these programs.
Sec. 106	Amends the limit on Internet publication of registration for protection or restraining orders by			This gives Alaskan tribes the same full civil jurisdiction as other tribal courts to issue and enforce protection orders.

	clarifying the prohibition applies to all protection orders for any person, regardless of where the protection order was issued.			
Sec. 107	Authorizes funding for grants to states with laws allowing the mother of a child conceived through rape to seek court-ordered termination of the parental rights of her rapist.			
Title II	Improving Services for Victims			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 201	Authorizes funding for 2020-2024 for grants to states, territories, and tribes for sexual assault service programs.			
Sec. 202		Changes the purpose of the rural domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and child abuse enforcement assistance program from increasing the safety and well-being of <u>women and children</u> in rural		This is not only taking away money from women and children, but also going away from the intent of VAWA.

		communities to the well-being of “adults, youth, and children in rural communities.		
Sec. 203		Training and services to end violence against women with disabilities - changes “women” to “people”		Again, this takes the focus off women and takes money away from women focused programs.
Title III	Services, Protection, and Justice for Young Victims			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 301	Rape prevention and education grant - increases authorized amount from \$50M to \$150M for each fiscal year from 2020-2024	Does not allow for less than 80 percent of the total amount authorized for each fiscal year to be awarded		If at least 80 percent must be awarded each year, what happens when there aren’t eligible or viable grantees?
Sec. 302	Creating Hope through Outreach, Options, Services, and Education (CHOOSE) for children and youth - increases authorized funding from \$15M to \$25M for each fiscal year 2020-2024	Removes “sex trafficking” from being a primary purpose area of CHOOSE grants.		There is no need to roll back existing laws related to sex trafficking - it is still a major issue for women across the country.
Sec. 304	Provides enhanced penalties for stalkers of children, including raising the mandatory minimum by			

	5 years.			
Title IV	Violence Reduction Practices			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 401		Requires funds administered by the CDC are to go to research on prevention and intervention programs to prevent violence against adults, youth, and children instead of just violence against women.		Again, this takes the focus off of women and will cause women-focused organizations to miss out on funding.
Title V	Strengthening the Healthcare Systems Response			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 501	Allows grants to be used for the development of a State-level pilot program to improve the response of substance use disorder treatment programs to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and to serve survivors of violence dealing with substance use disorder.	Does not allow for a tribal pilot program.		

Table VI	Safe Homes for Victims			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 601	Clarifies that “covered housing program” includes the direct loan program that provides housing for elderly and add five programs including housing assistance for homeless veterans.			
Sec. 602	Establishes a Violence Against Women Director at HUD.			
Title VII	Economic Security for Victims			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 701			Explains various findings regarding sexual violence and its impact on women, including that the presence of a gun in domestic violence situations increases the risk of homicide for women by 500 percent and that survivors of violence experience various economic	

			hardships because of the crimes committed against them.	
Sec. 703		Prohibits the denial of unemployment compensation because of an individual's voluntary separation from work if they are not working because they have been a victim of sexual or other harassment or they are a survivor of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.		On its face this sounds great, however, it is a significant expansion of unemployment insurance benefits that places additional burdens on employers, even when the reason for separation from employment has nothing to do with the employer.
Title VIII	Homicide Reduction Initiatives			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
		Prohibits individuals subject to an ex parte protection order, and those subject to a court order restraining them from intimidating a witness from testifying in court, from possessing firearms.		This deprives an individual of their Second Amendment rights without due process. It enables the court to decide before they have received notice and are given the opportunity to be heard.
Title IX	Safety for Indian Women			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 901	Sets forth various findings - 1) American Indians and			

	<p>Alaska Natives (AI/AN) are 2.5 times as likely to experience violent crimes compared to other races;</p> <p>2) More than 4 in 5 AI/AN women have experienced violence in their lifetime;</p> <p>3) 96% of women and 89% of male Native victims report being victimized by a non-Indian;</p> <p>4) Native victims of sexual violence are 3 times as likely to have experienced sexual violence by an interracial perpetrator as White victims</p> <p>5) Native stalking victims are nearly 4 times as likely to be stalked by someone of a different race</p>			
Sec. 902	Authorizes the Tribal Access Program at \$3M for each fiscal year 2020-2024			
Sec. 903	Expands the jurisdiction of tribal authorities over non-Natives who commit crimes in Indian territory.			Currently, tribal authorities are afforded certain limited jurisdiction over non-Natives who commit certain domestic violence crimes in Indian territory. This section would expand that jurisdiction to include the assault of a law enforcement or correctional officer, obstruction of justice, sex

				trafficking, sexual violence, and stalking.
	Expands the definition of domestic violence to include violence against a child under the age of 18 or an elder who resides in the same household as the perpetrator.			
Sec. 904	Directs the Attorney General and Secretary of Interior to submit an annual report to Congress on statistics of missing and murdered Indian women in the U.S.			The report should also provide recommendations on how to improve data collection on missing and murdered Indian women.
Title X	Office on Violence Against Women			
Title XI	Improving Conditions for Women in Federal Custody			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes
Sec. 1101		Defines a “vulnerable person” under this section to be someone: under the age of 21, over the age of 60, who is pregnant, who identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual,		Again, taking the focus off of women - the reason VAWA was created

		transgender, or intersex, who is a victim or witness of a crime		
		<p>When determining the placement of a prisoner, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) must consider if the prisoner is transgender or intersex and then determine if placement in a male or female prison would have an impact on the prisoner's health or safety.</p> <p>The determination must include "serious consideration of the prisoner's own views with respect to their safety."</p>		
		<p>A transgender prisoner's sex is determined according to their chosen gender identity.</p> <p>A correctional officer cannot search or physically examine a prisoner to determine the prisoner's sex.</p>		
Title XII	Law Enforcement Tools to Enhance Public Safety			
Title XIII	Closing the Law Enforcement Consent Loophole			
Section	Pro	Con	Neutral	Notes

Sec. 1302	Makes it unlawful for a person acting under color of law to knowingly engage in a sexual act with an individual who is under arrest, in detention, or in the custody of federal law enforcement.			Sets forth that consent is not a defense.
Title XIV	Other Matters			